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## New Oriental and Papuan *Pseudolathra* (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Paederinae)

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**A b s t r a c t :** ten new species of *Pseudolathra* CASEY (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Paederinae) are described from New Guinea, Borneo, Sumatra, India and Sri Lanka.

**K e y w o r d s :** *Pseudolathra*, new species, Papua, Asia.

### Introduction

Material in the Geneva museum studied in this paper was identified to genus level by me in 1999. Recent revisional work on the genus by ASSING (2012-2014) now makes it possible to determine it to species level and describe the following new taxa: *Pseudolathra ceylonica* nov.sp., *P. cuccodoroi* nov.sp., *P. duplopunctata* nov.sp., *P. ivani* nov.sp., *P. longicollis* nov.sp., *P. lucabosmontis* nov.sp., *P. magna* nov.sp., *P. mahratta* nov.sp., *P. sumatrensis* nov.sp. and *P. ullrichi* nov.sp.. A further six undoubtedly new species from India, Thailand, West Malaysia and Palawan found in the Geneva museum are not described for lack of the male characters. New data are presented for three previously described species. The species groups mentioned are those proposed by ASSING (2012).

### Abbreviations:

CRO ..... Rougemont collection, Oxford  
 MHNG ..... Natural History Museum, Geneva  
 NHML ..... Natural History Museum, London

### Studied Material

#### ***Pseudolathra magna* nov.sp. (Figs 1fb, 1s7, 1s8, 1al, 1av)**

**M a t e r i a l   e x a m i n e d :** ♂ Holotype: 12 IX 79, PNG/EHProv., Umg. Kainantu, Onerunka / PAPUA Nlle. Guinée, W.G. Ullrich [MHNG].

**D e s c r i p t i o n :** Length: 13.6 mm; length of fore-body: 7.5 mm. Body deep black, glossy; femora and tibiae black, palpi, antennae and tarsi dark brown. Fore-body: Fig. 1.

Head transverse (1.6 x 2 mm), bearing a large foveate puncture near anterior margin near bases of antennae, a puncture on inner margin of eye anteriorly and two more posteriorly, half a dozen punctures near postero-lateral angles, a single row of closely set punctures along posterior margin, the disc impunctate. Pronotum slightly elongate (2.1 x 2 mm), with discal series of 6-7 small punctures and strongly arcuate lateral series of 3-4 punctures.

Elytra elongate (2.3 x 2 mm), the disc of each elytron with 5 longitudinal series of numerous rather small punctures. Abdomen fairly coarsely and densely punctured, the interstices devoid of microsculpture.

Male: posterior margin sternite VII with a small shallow median emargination, laterally with a single marginal row of ca.15 stout black bristles; sternite VIII with a deep narrow emargination extending  $3/8^{\text{th}}$  the length of sternite; aedeagus: Figs 1al, 1av.

This new species is the giant of the genus in our regions (there are comparably large ones in Australia) and as such easy to recognise. Its facies, sculpture and sexual characters show that it belongs to the *P. nigerrima* group.

***Pseudolathra ullrichi* nov.sp. (Figs 2fb, 2al, 2av)**

**Material examined:** ♂ Holotype, 2♂♂ & 3♀♀ paratypes: 18 V 78, PNG/EHProv., Umg. Kainantu, Onerunka / PAPUA Nlle. Guinée, W. G. Ullrich [MHNG, 1 paratype in CRO].

**Description:** Length: ca. 7 mm; length of fore-body: 4.1 mm. Body black, femora and tibiae pitchy black, mouthparts antennae and tarsi dark brown. Fore-body: Fig. 2. Head sub-quadrate, slightly transverse (1 x 1.1 mm), the anterior margin with a single puncture behind antennal tubercles, one anterior and one posterior puncture on inner margin of eyes, 4-5 unequal punctures near postero-lateral angles and a single row of rather large punctures along posterior margin, the disc impunctate. Pronotum scarcely elongate (1.4 x 1.3 mm), with discal series of 6 punctures and arcuate lateral series of 4 punctures. Elytra a little elongate (1.5 x 1.3 mm), with 3 series of punctures. Abdomen more sparsely and irregularly punctured than that of *P. magna*, the interstices devoid of microsculpture.

Male: posterior margin of sternite VII very broadly, shallowly, arcuately excised, laterally with a small tuft of bristles; deep narrow emargination of sternite VIII extending to  $1/2$  the length of sternite, the margin of emargination finely and sharply bordered; aedeagus: Fig. 2al, 2av.

This species belongs to the *Nigerrima* group. It is about the size of *P. nigerrima*, but differs externally by its dark legs, longer elytra with finer punctures of the discal series. It is larger than the black species from New Guinea described by Last and redescribed by ASSING (2014).

***Pseudolathra cuccodoroi* nov.sp. (Figs 3fb, 3s7, 3al, 3av)**

**Material examined:** ♂ Holotype, 1♂ & 1♀ paratypes: PAPUA NG Morobe, Mt. Mission, Bitoi Rd, 1350 m, 22.V.1992, G. Cuccodoro # 68 [MHNG]; 1 ♂ paratype: PNG. Morobe distr., Wau reg., Wau (Wau Ecology Institute), 1150 m, 17.v.1992, # 2c, G. Cuccodoro ex veget. debris on rocks in small gallery forest [CRO]; 1 ♀ paratype: Nlle Guinée 8.XI.78, Wau 1500 m, N° 44, L. Deharveng [MHNG]

**Description:** Length: 7.5 mm; length of fore-body: 4.3 mm. Head, and pronotum black, elytra reddish brown, abdomen dark brown (in one female the abdomen is black and the elytra somewhat infuscate posteriorly); mouthparts, antennae and legs brown. Fore-body: Fig. 3fb. Head transverse (1 x 1.35 mm), the eyes larger than in preceding two species, much longer than temples; anterior margin with a pair of foveate punctures, 2 punctures on inner margins of eyes set closer together than in preceding species, 3-4 punctures near postero-lateral angles, the disc with a pair of large punctures some distance from inner margins of eyes (in the holotype the are two foveate depressions between these punctures, in all forming an arcuate transverse row of four). Pronotum slightly transverse (1.3 x 1.4 mm), the sides a little retracted posteriorly, the postero-lateral angles more broadly rounded than in the preceding two species; discal series of 5 small punctures, lateral series of 2-4 punctures. Elytra slightly elongate (1.5 x 1.4 mm), with only 2 discal series of 4-5 punctures, the interstriae with more or less serially aligned micro-punctures. Abdomen with sparse, fine, slightly asperate punctures, the interstices devoid of microsculpture.

Male: posterior margin of sternite VII (Fig. 3s7) with a very small shallow median emargination, the surface of sternite longitudinally impressed in front of emargination, the sides with a fringe of black bristles forming a comb of short teeth near emargination, the bristles becoming progressively longer and sparser laterally; finely bordered emargination of sternite VIII extending to about  $6/16^{\text{th}}$  the length of sternite; aedeagus: Figs 3al, 3av.

This new member of the *Nigerrima* group differs from all other species known from New Guinea by its bicolourous body with brown elytra, in this respect resembling *P. transversiceps* ASSING from Thailand and *P. borneensis* ROUGEMONT.

### ***Pseudolathra cyanea* (LAST, 1984)**

*Lathrobium cyanea* LAST, 1984: 121

*Pseudolathra cyanea* ASSING, 2014: 1159

**Material examined:** 1♂: 8 V 79, PNG / EHProv., Umg. Kainantu, Onerunka / PAPUA Nlle. Guinée, W. G. Ullrich [CRO].

This is only the second known specimen of this species.

### ***Pseudolathra pulchella* (KRAATZ, 1859)**

*Lathrobium pulchellum* KRAATZ, 1859: 116

*Pseudolathra pulchella* ASSING, 2012: 317

**Material examined:** 1♂: INDONESIA Nias, Ostküste, Lawalo 29.9.1979, ERBER leg. Lichfang [MHNG]; 1♂: 17.II.79, PNG/Morobe, Umg. Kaiapit / Papua Nlle. Guinée, W.G. Ullrich [MHNG]; 2♀: 59.58 Dory, New Guinea / *Lathrobium cafferum* Boh. M. Bernhauer det. [NHML].

*P. pulchella* is the commonest and most widespread member of the genus. These new records extends its range yet much further east from Celebes and the Philippines to western (Irian Jaya) and eastern (Papua) New Guinea. The specimens from Dory (spelled 'Dorey' in Wallace's "The Malay Archipelago"), the site of present-day Manokwari in Irian Jaya, were collected by Alfred Russel Wallace between March and July 1858.

Twenty-four other specimens from India, Sri Lanka, West Malaysia, Indonesia and Vietnam were found in the Geneva museum collection.

***Pseudolathra duplopunctata* nov.sp. (Figs 4fb, 4s7, 4al, 4av)**

**Material examined:** ♂ Holotype: BORNEO, Sabah, ca. 300 m, SAFE project ii-iii.2011, Logged forest/Palm oil, N 4°63'50" – N 4°77'16" E 117°43'83" – E 117°70'31", Malaise-Pitfall Combination / SAFE Project, Ewers et al., 110306-369b 7841 [NHML]; 1 ♀ paratype: Holotype: BORNEO, Sabah, ca. 300 m, SAFE Project xi-xii.2011, Logged forest/Palm oil, N4°63'50"-N77°16" E117°43'83"- E117°70'31", Malaise Pitfall Combination / SAFE Project, Ewers et al., 1111205-336b 018848 [CRO].

**Description:** Length: 8 mm; length of fore-body: 4.1 mm. Body black, shiny; mouthparts, antennae and legs testaceous (fore-body Fig. 4). Head transverse (1 x 1.2), the eyes very large and prominent, the temples short with well marked postero-lateral angles (Fig. 4h); surface with numerous irregularly scattered large and small punctures leaving a narrow impunctate area on vertex and two other broader ones posteriorly. Pronotum as long as broad (1.3 mm). widest at anterior 1/3<sup>rd</sup>, the sides retracted posteriorly, the postero-lateral angles broadly rounded; discal series of 6 large irregularly spaced punctures. Elytra sub-quadrated, as long as broad (1.4 mm); each elytron with five series of numerous, closely spaced punctures, the interstriae with a few randomly disposed other punctures; the interstria between series IV and V, and sides just beyond series V with numerous much smaller punctures, albeit larger than the small punctures of pronotum, the interstices devoid of microsculpture. Abdominal tergites with sparse small asperate punctures.

Male: sternite VII unmodified; emargination of sternite VIII shaped like those of related species, extending to about 6/16<sup>th</sup> the length of sternite; aedeagus: Figs 4al, 4av.

This new species is very distinctive among members of the *Nigerrima* group due to the dense double puncturation of fore-body, with relatively large diameter of the secondary punctures.

***Pseudolathra sumatrensis* nov.sp. (Figs 5fb, 5al, 5av)**

**Material examined:** ♂ Holotype: SUMATRA: Aceh, Mt. Leuser NP, 300-500 m, Ketambe, 23-30.XI.1989, Löbl, Agosti, Burckhardt [MHNG].

**Description:** Length: 8.2 mm; length of fore-body: 4.4 mm. Head black, pronotum pitchy black, elytra dark brown with reddish markings in anterior half, abdominal tergites brown with posterior margins of each segment reddish; mouthparts and antennae reddish-brown, legs testaceous. Fore-body: Fig. 5fb. Head transverse (1 x 1.2) with large eyes longer than temples; anterior margin with a pair of large foveate punctures next to antennal tubercles; two small punctures on inner margin of eyes, a group of three punctures adjacent to the anterior ocular punctures, three punctures in postero-lateral area, and a transverse series of small punctures along posterior margin; surface with sparse scattered micropunctures, especially posteriorly. Pronotum as long as broad (1.4 mm), with discal series of 5 and lateral' slightly arcuate series of 4 punctures. Elytra as long as broad (1.7 mm), with 3 series of punctures, the punctures of juxta-sutural series smaller than those of discal series, the median series of 8-9 punctures and lateral series of 11-12 punctures; interstriae with moroe or less longitudinally arranged micropunctures. Abdominal tergites III-V with relatively dense simple puncturation, the interstices on tergite III equal to or narrower than the diameter of punctures, those of tergites IV-V a little larger than punctures, the puncturation becoming sparser and slightly asperate only on tergites VI-VIII.

Male: sternite VII with a very shallow, almost imperceptible median emargination, without combs of clusters of black setae; emargination of sternite VIII extending to less than half the length of sternite; aedoeagus: Figs 5al, 5av.

This species belongs to the *Nigerrima* group. The combination of large size and bicolorous body make it comparable to *P. lucabosmontis* nov.sp. described below, *P. transversiceps* Assing from Thailand, *P. separandus* Assing from India, and *P. borneensis* Rougemont, the aedoeagi of which show that they are all closely related. *P. lucabosmontis* is easily distinguished from *P. sumatrensis* and the other three species by the presence of a secondary puncturation of numerous small but very distinct punctures on the fore-body; the other species also have a secondary puncturation, but this consists of very fine micropunctures. The Indian and Thai species are larger than *P. sumatrensis*, and have very characteristic male sternites VII; *P. borneensis* has a scarcely emarginate sternite VII similar to that of *P. borneensis*, but is a little smaller, particularly the pronotum and elytra, and the broader aedoeagus is different (cf. fig. 1a Rougemont 2014).

***Pseudolathra nigerrima* (CAMERON, 1924)**

*Lathrobium nigerrimum* CAMERON, 1924, 192.

*Pseudolathra nigerrima* ASSING, 2012: 120.

**Material examined:** 1♂: India, West Bengal, Darjeeling distr., Algarah – Labha, 1900 m, 11.x.78, Besuchet Löbl; 2♀♀: India, West Bengal, Darjeeling dist., Algarah 1900 m, 9.x.78, Besuchet Löbl; 1♀: INDE, Kumaon (UP), Rangarh 2000 m, I. Löbl [MHNG]; 1♀♀: INDIA, Arunachal Pradesh, Hapoli, 20.V.2006, G. De Rougemont [CRO].

*P. nigerrima* was recorded from localities in Uttaranchal in the western Himalaya. The new records from West Bengal and Arunachal Pradesh extend its known range to the East.

***Pseudolathra lucabosmontis* nov.sp. (Figs 6fb, 6s7, 6s8, 6al, 6av)**

**Material examined:** ♂ Holotype & 1♀ paratype: INDIA 39 Madras, Anaimalai H., Valparai 1100 m, 20-11-72, Besuchet Löbl Mussard [MHNG]; 4♀♀ paratypes: INDIA N°18 Kerala, Cardamon H., 8-XI-72, entre Pambanar et Peerunade, 950 m., Besuchet Löbl Mussard [MHNG, 1 paratype in CRO].

**Description:** Length: 8 mm; length of fore-body: 4 mm. Head and pronotum black, elytra black, the anterior third to half reddish, abdomen brown, the posterior margins of each tergite a little paler; mouthparts and antennae reddish-brown, legs testaceous. Fore-body: Fig. 6. Head transverse (1.1 x 1.3 mm), the eyes large, longer than temples which are retracted in straight lines posteriorly, the postero-lateral angles well marked; surface bearing a pair of foveate punctures on anterior margin, three punctures on inner margins of eyes, a group of three punctures adjacent to the anterior ocular puncture, a large puncture inside hind margins of eyes, three smaller ones in postero-lateral area and a transverse row of punctures along middle part of posterior margin; in addition to these the head bears a scattering of fine micropunctures on frons and vertex, these punctures becoming dense in postero-lateral and occipital areas. Pronotum about as long as broad anteriorly (1.4 mm), the sides slightly retracted posteriorly, the postero-lateral angles fairly well marked; discal series of 5 punctures and arcuate lateral series of 4 punctures, the anterior puncture of discal series larger than posterior punctures, a little

exterior to the series, appearing to belong to the lateral rather than the discal series; rest of surface with a sparse scattering of micropunctures. Elytra as long as broad (1.6 mm) widest behind middle, with three series of punctures, the middle and outer series each with about 10 punctures; interstriae with very numerous small punctures which are however larger than those of the head and pronotum. Abdominal tergites covered in small punctures, denser and simple on anterior segments, becoming sparser and a little asperate on posterior tergites.

Male: sternite VII with a very shallow median emargination, the sides with a few black setae of varying lengths; emargination of sternite VIII extending to half the length of sternite, the fundus of emargination ogival (Fig. 6s8), less rounded than in most species; aedeagus: Figs 6al, 6av.

A very distinctive species owing to the combination of bicolorous elytra and double puncturation of the fore-body; the latter character makes it comparable to *P. duplopunctata* nov.sp., but the latter has a quite different facies, entirely black elytra, and its secondary, smaller punctures are much coarser and denser. For differences from the other large bicolorous species of the *Nigerrimus* group see description of *P. sumatrensis*, above.

***Pseudolathra ivani* nov.sp. (Figs 7fb, 7s7, 7al, 7av)**

**Material examined:** ♂ Holotype: INDIA 39 Madras, Anaimalai H., Valparai 1100 m, 20-11-72, Besuchet Löbl Mussard [MHNG]; 1 ♀ paratype: INDIA, Madras, 18 km N de Valparai, 18-XI-72, Besuchet Löbl Mussard [MHNG]; 1 ♀ paratype: INDIA, Madras, Nilgiri, 2150-2200 m, Ootacamund, 21-XI-72, Besuchet Löbl Mussard [MHNG]; 2 ♀ paratypes: INDIA, Kerala, Cardamon H., entre Pambanar et Peerunade, 950 m., 9-XI-72, Besuchet Löbl Mussard [MHNG, 1 paratype in CRO]

**Description:** Length: 8.8 mm; length of fore-body: 4.4 mm. Body black, elytra and abdomen pitch-black, mouthparts, antennae and legs reddish-brown. Fore-body: Fig. 7fb. Head transverse (1.2 x 1.4 mm), eyes large, longer than temples, the latter parallel-sided, the posterior margin concave so that postero-lateral angles project behind occiput; surface with 2 punctures on anterior margin, 2 punctures on inner margins of eyes, 2 punctures one behind the other on disc at the level of the anterior half of eyes. a large puncture near posterior ocular puncture, a further 4-5 small punctures in postero-lateral area and the usual transverse row of punctures along posterior margin. Pronotum very slightly broader than long (1.5 x 1.6), broader than head, the sides slightly and evenly rounded, widest at middle; discal series of 5 punctures, lateral series of 4 punctures, with an additional puncture near antennal tubercles and a series of 3 closely spaced punctures on deflexed sides. Elytra as long as broad (1.8 mm), the sides slightly rounded, widest a little behind middle; discal series of ca. 9 punctures, lateral series of 10-12 punctures. Puncturation of abdomen averagely dense, the punctures coarser and denser on tergites III-V, finer and sparser on following tergites.

Male: sternite VII (Fig. 7bs7) of characteristic shape, broadly emarginate, the centre of emargination produced into a lobe; puncturation on this lobe and on the areas on either side of it denser than on rest of sternite; margins of the emargination bearing many longer, slightly curling black setae and four short stiff spiniform black setae at the sides; emargination of sternite VIII extending to 3/8<sup>th</sup> the length of sternite; aedeagus: Figs 7al, 7av.

This new species resembles other entirely black members of the *Nigerrima* group; it is larger and broader than *P. nigerrima* with a more transverse head and coarser pronotal punctures. *P. ivani* nov.sp. is most obviously characterised by the unusual modification of the male sternite VII and by the aedoeagus.

Etymology: named after Ivan Löbl, who gathered this and other species described in this paper.

***Pseudolathra longicollis* nov.sp. (Figs 8fb, 8s7, 8s8, 8al, 8av)**

**Material examined:** ♂ Holotype: INDIA, Meghalaya, Garo Hills, 2.XI, Songsak, 400 m., Besuchet Löbl 78 [MHNG].

**Description:** Length: 6.5 mm; length of fore-body: 3.1 mm. Head and pronotum black, elytra a uniform light brown, abdomen dark brown, the posterior margin of each segment reddish; mouthparts, antennae and legs rufo-testaceous. Fore-body: Fig. 8fb. Head transverse (3 x 3.3 mm), eyes moderate, about as long as temples; puncturation similar to related species: 2 frontal punctures, 2 ocular punctures, a group of 3 punctures near anterior ocular puncture, a few other punctures in postero-lateral area, and the usual transverse row along posterior margin. Pronotum elongate (3.8 x 4.2), the sides parallel-sided, the series of 5 discal and 4 lateral punctures small. Elytra about as long as broad (4.5 mm), discal series of 6-7 punctures, lateral series of 9-10 punctures. Puncturation of abdominal tergites as in the previous species, but a little coarser, especially on segments III-V.

Male: sternite VII with a broad shallow emargination, on either side with a few sparse short black setae; emargination of sternite VIII extending to about 1/3<sup>rd</sup> the length of sternite; aedoeagus: Figs 8al, 8av.

This species stands out from other members of the *Nigerrima* group most obviously by the combination of brown elytra, small size and elongate pronotum, proportions that are more characteristic of the *Unicolor* group; in this it is akin to *P. mahratta* nov.sp. described below, from which it is easily distinguished by its brown elytra and the shape of the ventral process of the aedoeagus, which is longer, more pointed, and projects beyond the apex of the dorsal blade.

***Pseudolathra mahratta* nov.sp. (Figs 9, 9s7, 9s8, 9al, 9av)**

**Material examined:** ♂ Holotype: INDIA: Maharashtra #16, Kholadpur-Phonda, 16°21'16"N 73°54'29"E, 800 m., 2.xi.2000, Cuccodoro [MHNG].

**Description:** Length: ca. 7 mm; length of fore-body: 3.4 mm. Body entirely black except the apical part of segment VII and segment VIII brownish, mouthparts, antennae and legs rufo-testaceous. Fore-body: Fig. 9. Head a little transverse (1 x 1.05), eyes almost twice as long as temple; puncturation as in *P. nigerrima* (Cam.), *P. longicollis* nov.sp. and others. Pronotum elongate (1.05 x 1.2 mm); discal series of 7 small punctures, arcuate lateral series of 4 small punctures. Elytra relatively small (1.05 x 1.2), no broader or longer than pronotum; discal and lateral series of 8-10 punctures. Puncturation of abdominal tergites III-V averagely dense, the interstices larger than diameter of punctures, the shiny impunctate posterior portion of each segment broader than in related species, the punctures of following segments progressively smaller and sparser but not aspirate.

Male: posterior margin of sternite VII almost imperceptibly bi-sinuate, the sternite otherwise unmodified; emargination of sternite VIII extending a little less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  the length of sternite, its fundus rounded (Fig. 9s8); aedoeagus: Figs 9al, 9av.

This new species is smaller and narrower than *P. nigerrima* (CAM.). In its small size, narrow build and elongate pronotum it most closely resembles *P. longicollis* nov.sp. from which it differs by its black elytra, less elongate pronotum and the much shorter and broad ventral process of the aedoeagus.

### ***Pseudolathra vellicans* ASSING, 2012**

*Pseudolathra vellicans* ASSING, 2012: 319

**M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d :** 1♂: INDIA, Madhya Pradesh #3b, Mahadeo Hills 5.5 km SW Pachmari, Tridhara 22°26'09"N; 78°23'01"E, 900 m, 18.x.2000, Cuccodoro / sifting moist leaf litter on rocks in gallery forest [MHNG].

Recorded from Uttaranchal and Maharashtra States; new to Madhya Pradesh.

### ***Pseudolathra ceylonica* nov.sp. (Figs 10fb, 10al, 10av, 10al2, 10av2)**

**M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d :** ♂ Holotype: CEYLAN Northern, Murunkan, 5.II.70, MUSSARD BESUCHET LÖBL [MHNG]; 1 ♂ & 2 ♀ ♀ paratypes: CEYLAN Eastern, Kuntalai, 2.II.70, MUSSARD BESUCHET LÖBL [MHNG, 1 paratype in CRO]; 1 ♀ paratype: CEYLAN North western, Rajakadalywa, 31.I.70, MUSSARD BESUCHET LÖBL [MHNG]; 1 ♀ paratype: CEYLAN North central, Alut Oya, 3.II.70, MUSSARD BESUCHET LÖBL [CRO].

In respect of size, relative proportions, colour, puncturation and male secondary sexual characters this new species is identical to *P. fissa* ASSING, 2013, so these characters need not be described. The large aedeagus of *P. ceylonica* nov.sp. is of the same type as that of *P. fissa*, with a pair of strongly sclerotised structures curved at their apex. In lateral view (Fig. 10al) these are abruptly bent at almost right angle, whereas they are gently curved in *P. fissa*; the shape of the large bifid ventral process is also different from that of *P. fissa* both in lateral and in ventral view. The pair of apical structures appears to be a partly internal structure, which is extruded in the specimen photographed in Figs 10al, 10av and retracted to lie under the dorsal plate in the specimen in Figs 10al2 and 10av2 (ventral process detached in 10al; dorsal plate detached in al2) The analogous structure in *P. fissa* illustrated by Assing appears to be in the same extruded position as the one in Figs 10al, 10av.

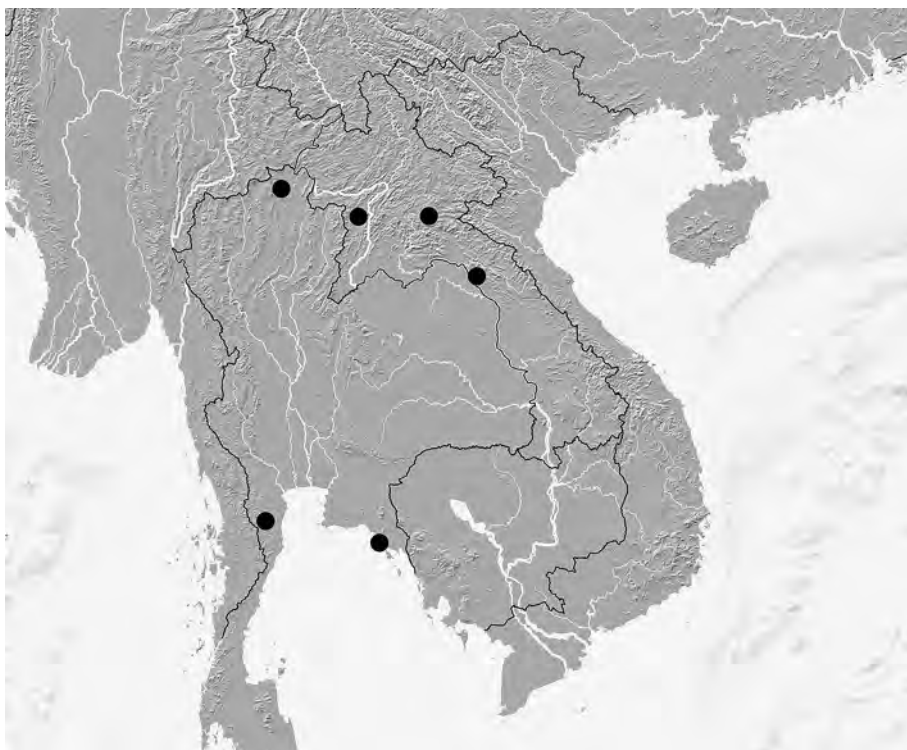
*P. fissa* was described from two localities in neighbouring South India; *P. ceylonica* nov.sp. is its vicariant sister species in Sri Lanka.

### ***Pseudolathra bipectinata* ASSING**

**M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d :** 1♂: THAILAND, C. Rai, Mae Yao, 13.III.1982, G. de Rougemont / *Pseudolathra bipectinata* Assing det. Assing 2013 [CRO]; 4♂♂ & 3♀♀: THAILAND, Petchaburi, Kaeng Krachan Nat. P., 450 m., 18.XI.1985, Burckhardt – Löbl [MHNG, 1 ex. in CRO]. 3♂♂ & 2♀♀: THAILAND, Chantaburi, Khao Sabap Nat. Park, 150-300 m., 23-24.XI.85, Burckhardt – Löbl [MHNG, 1 ex. in CRO].

These new records extend the range of the species from Laos to northern, western and central Thailand (see map, below).





**Map 1:** Distribution of *P. pectinata* ASSING

### Acknowledgements

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### Zusammenfassung

Vorliegende Arbeit bringt die Beschreibung von 10 neuen Arten der Gattung *Pseudolathra* CASEY (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Paederinae) aus Neu Guinea, Borneo, Sumatra, Indien und Sri Lanka.

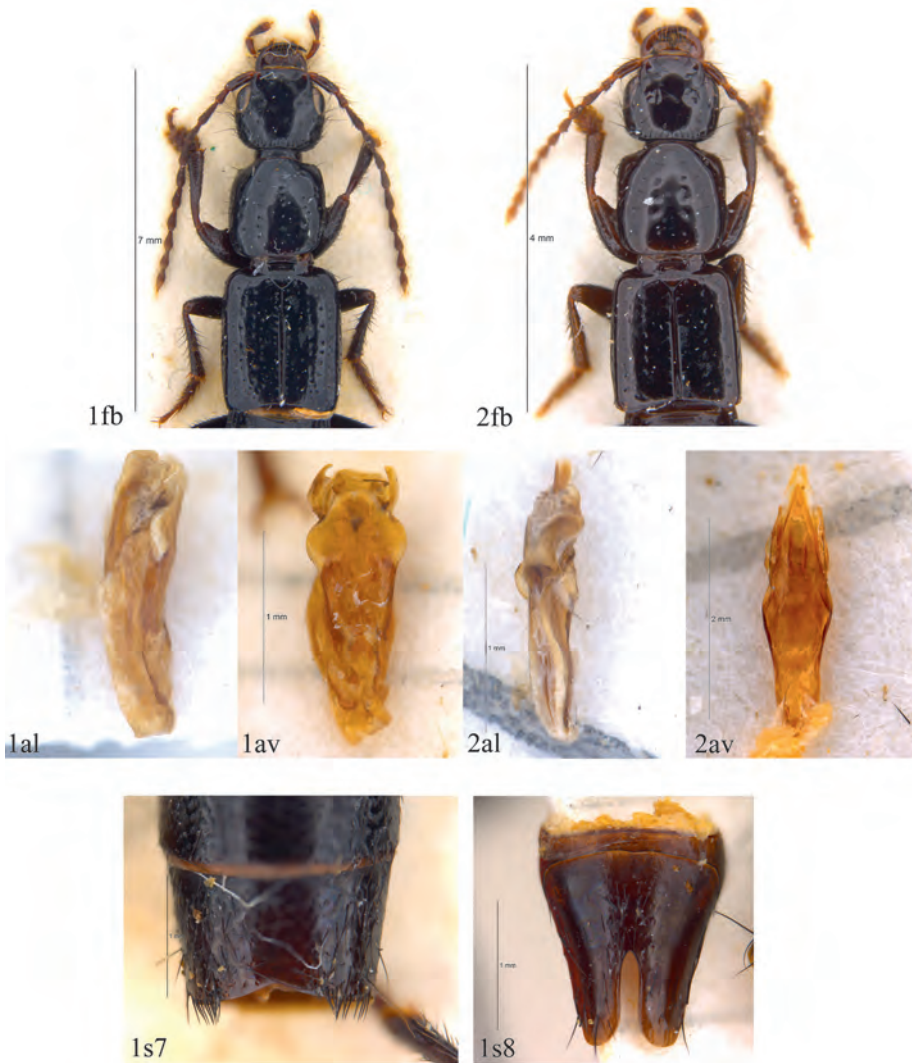
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**Figs 1-2:** Fore-body (fb), aedeagus in lateral view (al), aedeagus in ventral view (av), male sternite VII (s7), male sternite VIII (s8) of: 1: *P. magna*; 2: *P. ullrichi*

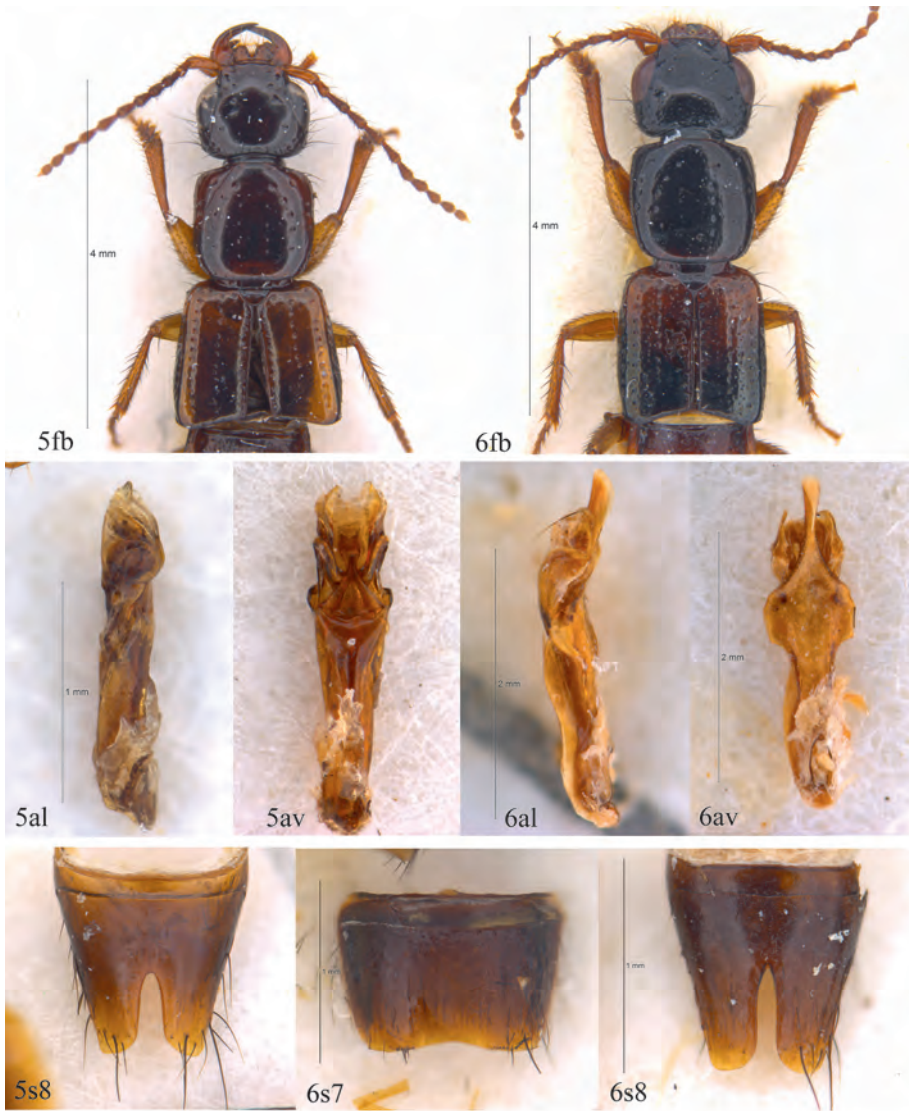
Fig. 1:	<i>P. magna</i>	1fb	1al	1av	1s7	1s8
Fig. 2:	<i>P. ullrichi</i>	2fb	2al	2av	2s7	2s8



**Figs 3-4:** Fore-body (**fb**), head (**h**), aedeagus in lateral view (**al**), aedeagus in ventral view (**av**), male sternite VII (**s7**), male sternite VIII of: 3: *P. cuccodoroi*; 4: *P. duplopunctata*

Fig. 3: *P. cuccodoroi*      3fb      3al      3av

Fig. 4: *P. duplopunctata*      4fb      4h      4al      4av



**Figs 5-6:** Fore-body (fb), aedoeagus in lateral view (al), aedoeagus in ventral view (av), male sternite VII (s7), male sternite VIII of **5:** *P. sumatrensis*; **6:** *P. lucabosmontis*

Fig. 5: *P. sumatrensis*

5fb

5al

5av

5s8

Fig. 6: *P. lucabosmontis*

6fb

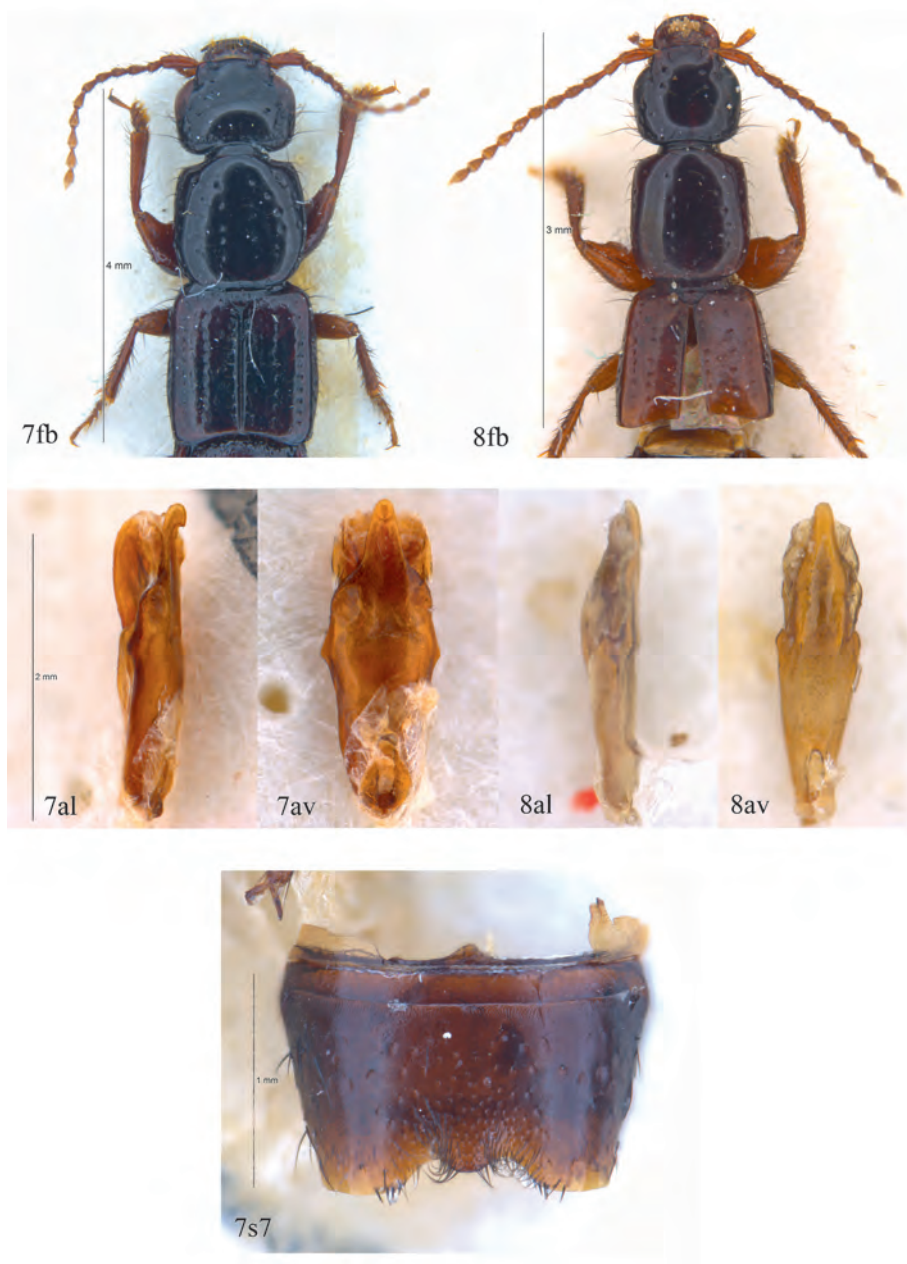
6al

6av

6s7

6s8





**Figs 7-8:** Fore-body (**fb**), aedeagus in lateral view (**al**), aedeagus in ventral view (**av**), male sternite VII (**s7**), male sternite VIII (**s8**) of: **7:** *P. ivani*; **8:** *P. longicollis*

Fig. 7: *P. ivani*

7fb

7al

7av

7s7

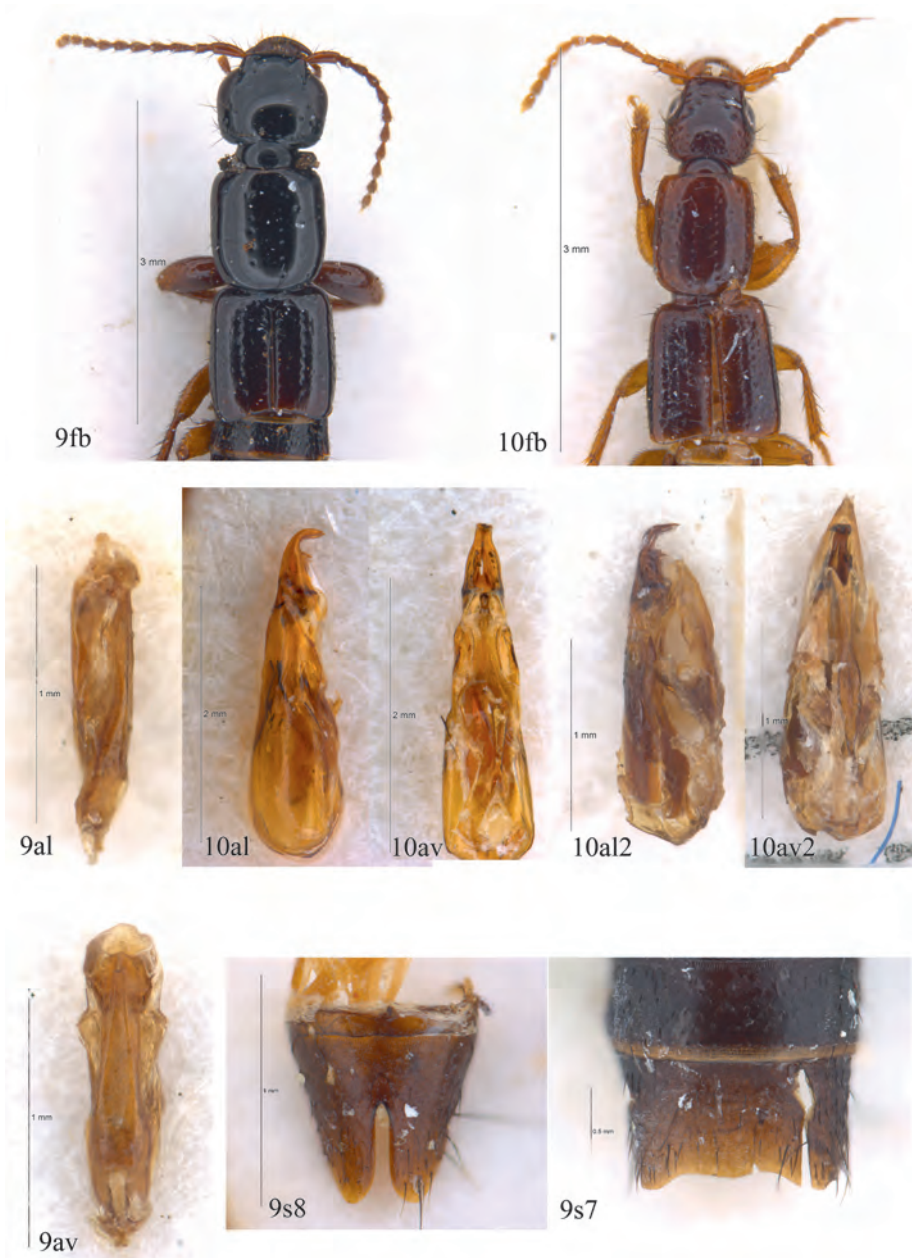
Fig. 8: *P. longicollis*

8fb

8al

8av

8s8



**Figs 9-10:** Fore-body (**fb**), aedeagus in lateral view (**al**), aedeagus in ventral view (**av**), male sternite VII (**s7**), male sternite VIII of: **9:** *P. mahratta*; **10:** *P. ceylonica*

Fig. 9: *P. mahratta*

9fb

9al

9av

9s7

9s8

Fig. 10: *P. ceylonica*

10fb

10al

10av

10al2

10av2